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REVIEWS OF RECENT LITERATURE.

ZOÖLOGY.

Garman's Deep-Sea Fishes. — The most important work in ichthyology for the past year is Mr. Samuel Garman's monumental report on the deep-sea fishes collected off the western equatorial coasts of America and off the Galapagos Islands. It is based on the specimens obtained by the steamer *Albatross* in the winter of 1891, while under the direction of Professor Alexander Agassiz. This report contains an annotated list of the species obtained, 176 of them new to science, together with a supplementary volume of plates, in which most of the species are beautifully figured. The general report is preceded by a valuable discussion of the distribution of the deep-sea fishes, and it is followed by an anatomical paper on the lateral line in fishes, its function and significance.

The species added to the fauna of Middle America are the following :

Raja badia.
Raja alia (Yucatan = *R. achleyi* G. and B., not Garman).
Centroscyllium nigrum.
Isistius (rather *Leius*) *brasiliensis* (Q. and G.).
Liopropoma longilepis.
Centristhmus signifer (new genus allied to Anthias).
Pontinus furcirhinus.
Ectreposebastes imus (new genus allied to Scorpæna).
Hoplostethus pacificus.
Trachichthys mento.
Caulolepis subulidens.
Melamphaës mizolepis (Günther).
Melamphaës (*Plectromus*) *nigrofulvus.*
Melamphaës maxillaris.
Melamphaës frontosus.
Gempylus thyrsitoides (Lesson) (= *G. serpens* C. and V.).
Trichiurus nitens.
Teuthis elegans.
Chiasmodon subniger.
Lophiomus spilurus.
Lophiomus caulinaris (*L. setigerus* Gilbert; Jordan and Evermann; not of Wahl — a Japanese species).
Dolopichthys allector (new genus, near Ceratias).
Chaunax coloratus (type of subgenus Chaunacops).
Oncocephalus porrectus.
Halieutopsis tumifrons (new genus, near Halieutæa).
Dibranchus hystrix.
Dibranchus scaber.
Dibranchus asper.
Dibranchopsis (new genus for *Halieutæa spongiosa* Gilbert).
Dibranchichthys nudivomer.
Malthopsis sparsa.
Malthopsis erinacea.

Malthopsis spinosa.
Malthopsis spinulosa.
Prionotus frontalis.
Peristedium barbigerum.
Peristedium crustosum.
Careproctus longifilis (Garman, 1892).
Paraliparis fimbriatus (Garman, 1892).
Paraliparis grandiceps.
Paraliparis attenuatus.
Paraliparis angustifrons.
Paraliparis latifrons.
Callionymus atrilabiatus.
Entomacrodus cruentatus.
Bothrocaropsis alalonga (new genus, near Maynea).
Bothrocaropsis rictolata.
Bothrocaropsis elongata.
Gymnelis conorhynchus.
Lycodopsis scaurus.
Lycodes anguis.
Lycodes serpens.
Lycodes incisus.
Lycodes cicatrifer.
Phucocætes suspectus.
Maynea bulbiceps.
Leucicorus lusciosus (new genus of Brotulidæ).
Mixonus caudalis.
Dicrolene filamentosa.
Dicrolene nigra.
Dicrolene pullata.
Porogadus longiceps.
Porogadus atripectus.
Porogadus breviceps.
Monomitopus torvus.
Monomeropus malispinosus.
Bassozetus nasus.
Diplacanthopoma jordani.
Holcomycteronus digitatus (new genus of Brotulidæ).
Eretmichthys pinnatus (new genus of Brotulidæ).
Eretmichthys ocella.
Catætyx simus.
Pseudonus acutus (new genus of Brotulidæ).
Acanthonus spinifer.
Sciadonus pedicellaris (new genus of Brotulidæ).
Lamprogrammus illustris.
Microlepidium grandiceps (new genus, near Lepidion).
Leptophycis filifer (new genus, near Lepidion).
Merluccius angustimanus.
Antimora rhina.
Læmonema gracilipes.
Phycichlus longipes.
Bregmaceros longipes.
Macrurus bulbiceps.
Macrurus bucephalus.
Macrurus liraticeps.
Macrurus barbiger.
Macrurus capito.
Macrurus leucophæus.
Macrurus boops.
Macrurus fragilis.
Macrurus carminifer.
Macrurus gracilicauda.
Macrurus orbitalis.
Macrurus loricatus.
Macrurus cuspidatus.
Macrurus convergens.
Macrurus latirostratus.
Macrurus anguliceps.
Macrurus latinasutus.
Macrurus trichiurus.
Macrurus tenuicauda.
Macrurus canus.
Hippoglossina vagrans.
Citharichthys maculifer.
Monolene maculipinna.
Monolene dubiosa.
Symphurus varius.
Symphurus microlepis.
Sternoptyx obscura.
Argyropelecus lychnus.
Argyropelecus caninus.

Argyropelecus affinis (= *A. hemigymnus* G. and B., not type).
Polyipnus laternatus (from Barbados = *P. spinosus* G. and B., not type).
Valenciennellus stellatus.
Maurolicus oculatus.
Maurolicus lucetius.
Lychnopoles argenteolus (new genus, near Gonostoma).
Cyclothone signata.
Cyclothone acclinidens.
Synodus simulans.
Synodus acutus.
Chlorophthalmus mento.
Scopelengys dispar.
Bathypterois ventralis.
Bathypterois pectoralis.
Ipnops agassizii.
Myctophum oculeum.
Myctophum tenuiculum.
Myctophum luminosum.
Myctophum aurolaternatum.
Myctophum nitidulum.
Myctophum laternatum.
Myctophum atratum.
Chauliodus barbatus.
Chauliodus dentatus.
Stomias colubrinus.
Stomias hexagonatus.
Stomias atriventer.
Dactylostomias filifer (new genus, near Stomias).
Leptochilichthys agassizii (new genus, near Alepocephalus).
Bathytroctes alvifrons.
Bathytroctes alveatus.
Bathytroctes inspector.
Narcetes pluriserialis.
Alepocephalus asperifrons.
Alepocephalus convexifrons.
Alepocephalus fundulus.
Halosaurus attenuatus.
Halosaurus radiatus.
Notacanthus spinosus.
Uroconger varidens.
Congermuræna (*Congrellus*) *caudalis.*
Congrosoma evermannii.
Ophichthys(*Cryptopterus*)*frontalis.*
Ophichthys biserialis.
Echidna cocosa.
Echidna scabra.
Xenomystax rictus.
Chlopsis gilbertii.
Venefica ocella.
Venefica tentaculata.
Serrivomer sector.
Labichthys bowersii.
Nemichthys fronto.
Atopichthys esunculus (group name for larval eels, of unknown relations).
Atopichthys sicarius.
Atopichthys cinctus.
Atopichthys dentatus.
Atopichthys falcidens.
Atopichthys acus.
Atopichthys ophichthys.
Atopichthys cingulus.
Atopichthys lychnus.
Atopichthys obtusus.
Atopichthys longidens.
Myxine circifrons.
Myxine acutifrons.

Mr. Garman shows that the name "Homea, Fleming" is prior to both Heptatrema (Voigt, 1832) and Bdellostoma (Müller, 1834). It should, therefore, take the place of both of these. It may be also noted (p. 223) that, in the original description of Engyophrys, Jordan and Bollman, "cycloid" was a slip of the pen for "ctenoid."

Mr. Garman completes his work with a most useful list of the deep-sea fishes of the world, with a table showing their distribution. A full bibliography and a number of other useful tables are also included.

D. S. J.

Jenkins on Labroid Fishes of Hawaii. — In the *Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission* Dr. Oliver Peebles Jenkins, of Stanford University, gives an account of new species of labroid fishes obtained by him and by others in Honolulu in 1889 and later. The chief collection was made by Dr. Jenkins and his assistant, Dr. George C. Price, under the auspices of De Pauw University. Later, both Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Price were called to Stanford University, and the original collection of fishes, by far the largest yet made about the Hawaiian Islands, was supplemented by others, the principal one being made by Dr. Thomas D. Wood, also of Stanford University.

In the single group of Labridæ and Scaridæ twenty-two new species were obtained. These are described and figured in the present paper. These new species are the following:

Macropharyngodon aquilolo.
Halichœres iridescens.
Halichœres lao.
Hemicoris remedius.
Coris lepomis.
Hemicoris keleipionis.
Thalassoma pyrrhovinctum.
Novaculichthys woodi.
Novaculichthys entargyreus.
Hemipteronotus umbulatus.
Iniistius leucozonus.
Iniistius verater.
Cheilinus zonurus.
Pseudocheilinus octotænia.
Anampses evermanni.
Calotomus irradians.
Scarus brunneus.
Scarus gilberti.
Scarus paluca.
Scarus ahula.
Scarus miniatus.
Pseudoscarus jordani.

This list indicates the extreme richness of the Hawaiian fish fauna, its isolation and distinctness as compared with the fauna of the East Indies, and the fact that the few collections yet made about Honolulu have barely touched the wealth of the whole.

D. S. J.

Greene on the Caudal Heart of the Hagfish. — In the *American Journal of Physiology* Dr. Charles Wilson Greene gives his studies on the caudal heart in the California hagfish, *Polistotrema stouti.* This structure was first discovered by Retzius in 1890, who accidentally noticed a paired pulsating organ in the tail of the slime eel (Myxine). The function of this structure is to drive the blood of the subcutaneous spaces back into the circulatory system.

We are pleased that Dr. Greene calls this curious animal by its